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From the [Baltimore] AMERICAN.

LETTER TO MAZZEI.

☞ The following letter, in the opinion of some, is an objection to the election of Mr. Jefferson as President. It has been handed about, from one aristocratical paper to another, throughout the United States. The enemies of liberty have charged the writing of this letter directly to Mr. Jefferson, who has never condescended either to acknowledge or deny it.—They have expected to establish it by three points.

1. That Mr. J. being the Vice-President of the United States had endeavored to disgrace his country, by declaring that an English party did exist in it.
2. That Mr. Jefferson was a violent enemy to our federal constitution, having declared, as alledged in this letter, that it had the *form* of the British government.
3. That, if elected, Mr. J. would attempt to destroy our constitution, inasmuch as he considered it of a *monarchical form*.

To expose the shameful fraud, and the fallacious reasoning of the publishers of this letter, I have attached to it the well written strictures which follow it, and feel confident, that if sound argument and fair & candid reasoning, are entitled to cool and deliberate consideration, that they will meet the closest attention from every citizen that wishes to form his opinion on the firm and broad basis of truth.

THE LETTER TO MAZZEI.

Copy of a letter, said to be written by Mr. Jefferson, to Mr. Mazzei, resident in Tuscany.

OUR political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government which carried us triumphantly thro' the dangers of the war, an *anglo-monarchico aristocratic* party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the *substance*, as they have already given us the *form* of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles, All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us, the executive power, all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, and all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty; the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and the public funds. I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced those heresies; men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England.

They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained, by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours. It suffices, that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from whom they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c.

Strictures upon the letter imputed to Mr. JEFFERSON, addressed to Mr. MAZZEI.

To the People of the United States of America.

Friends and Countrymen,

IT is the peculiar happiness of our country, that our public agents are to be the men of our choice. The momentous power of electing our officers of government, is attended with a DUTY proportionately serious and important. Those who persuade you to examine and consider, before you decide, must certainly be friends to *reason* and to *you*. A great occasion is approaching, when you will be called upon to declare in favor of some of the candidates for the presidential chair. It is not intended to go into a discussion of the separate merits of the several persons, who are before you. A single relative circumstance, out of which great heat and prejudice has been artfully raised, is proposed, on the present occasion, to be offered to your consideration.—Your candid attention is all that is requested, and it is your own concern.

A letter has been circulated, for some time, through the U. States, which has been represented as one written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr Mazzei, a native of Tuscany, who lived, as a faithful citizen, many years in Virginia.—He was a country neighbour of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Mazzei is a real whig, upon the great scale of human happiness. He loved America as a LAND OF FREEDOM, as a country which had produced a Washington, a Franklin, a Green, a Rittenhouse, and other worthies on your roll of fame. He was a man of polite literature, and extensive science. It would seem that Mr Jefferson had received from him on his arrival in Italy, at least one letter of remembrance; and that Mr. Jefferson had written to him in return, upon the common principles of politeness.—Silence on the receipt of a letter from an old neighbour and acquaintance, is little less indecent, than personal silence, when a question or observation is addressed to us in company. Mr. Jefferson, however, wrote to Mr. Mazzei in reply, it would seem: for it does not appear certain. The letter, which he is said to have written, appears to have a turn to politics, with which Mr. Mazzei was well acquainted, having spent years of the revolutionary war in America, and being well known, as its friend, to many public characters in this country, and having written a work in two octavo volumes, full of love of freedom and America. The letter, imputed to Mr. Jefferson, has undergone one cunning alteration, by his enemies, differing nothing from a wicked and intentional *forgery*. He is falsely and craftily made to say, in effect, that an English monarchical aristocratical party has so far injured our system of national government, as to have rendered it the same as the British form of government, or the British constitution.—Now, these *forgers* have once published the letter, as they first got it, in the French language; translated in Europe from Mr. Jefferson's English, if he wrote it at all. In that French translation the words are, the forms (or ceremonies) of the English government. [*les formes*, in the plural.] That these British forms had been hastily adopted here will appear from the following truths: The king's birth day in England had been followed here by the president's birth day. The king's levee had been imitated by the president's levee. The queen's evening drawing room had been imitated by the same ceremonious meeting, in the drawing room of the president's and vice-president's ladies, from 1789 to 1793. The house of representatives had been called the "lower house," like the English house of commons. The senate had been called the "upper house," like the English house of lords. The ministers of state in England had held levees at their houses, and levees were set up, in 1789, by our secretaries in New-York, under cover of their ladies' drawing rooms. When the government of the U. S removed to Philadelphia, the independent spirit of the people of fashion there refused a compliance with the whole of these *forms*, except as regarded to the president's family: and thus fully confirmed the just sentiments of mr. Jefferson. Even an abortive attempt to establish lofty titles had been made by some of the senators.

But it was not in the levees alone that the *forms* (les formes) of the British government were displayed here. The president was cut off, *like an English king*, from the accustomed hospitalities and social intercourse of our country. He was drawn to meet the legislature, with the four principal officers of the government, in five coaches or chariots. He was led to make a speech, *like a speech of the English king* from the throne. At his levees all were caused to stand: none were expected to sit. The mansion house of the president, in the plan of the Federal City, was called "the president's palace," until altered on the representation of Mr. Jefferson. A cabinet council, unknown to our constitution, was erected here, in practice; and, *after the manner of the English cabinet*, often influenced the president to measures and modification of measures, which, after free conferences with all the executive officers, he would not probably have pursued. Promises of the highest offices in the government were made, by the prevailing men in this cabinet, without the knowledge of the president; and engagements were also made for him, years before he could act upon them; *after the fashion of the British administration*. The vice-president was excluded from all share in the executive councils, as carefully *as if he had been the English Prince of Wales*. Adams was excluded (and since Jefferson) while a Wolcott, Pickering, Randolph, and M'Henry, were admitted as members of this cabinet council.

These and an hundred other facts might be mentioned, in which an English, monarchical, arristocratic party have given us the forms of the British government. But, was Mr Jefferson right in saying there was an English monarchical party in this country? The proofs are strong and numerous. Would to God he had been mistaken. A formal and regular report was made, in the year 1791, by the lords of the British privy council, to the king of Great Britain, on the American politics, government, and trade; in which those lords expressly declare "*that a party for Great Britain was formed in America.*" This paper was received, through certain channels, from London, and lain before general Washington, by a person who was shortly after appointed to a respectable and confidential office by Gen. Washington, and continued there till he ceased to be president. But strange as it may appear, that very person was removed from office by Mr. Adams in some measure, as there *is the best* reason to believe, through the secret management of Mr. Pickering.

The correspondence of Mr. Pickering with Capt. Chisholm, the agent or instrument of Mr. Liston, and his and Mr. Adams' not directing a prosecution against Wm. Blount, after the power of the senate to try him was negatived, are very serious circumstances. The people should know, too, that this said capt. Chisholm was, afterwards, one of the few licensed traders under our government, to hold intercourse with those very tribes of Indians, who were to have assisted in Mr. Blount's project unlawfully to aid and abet Great Britain. The authorities for believing an English party to exist in America are abundant. *This printed report of the British Privy Council is alone sufficient.* The British recorded it forever in that sacred report of Council. Mr. Jefferson, as well as Mr. Adams, Mr. Hamilton, Gen. Knox, and many others in the executive, in the judiciary, and in congress *saw the evidence of this matter at large.* It was in the year 1791. These opinions about a British party and influence here, were not confirmed to Mr. Jefferson. *They were entertained by Mr. Adams himself, & inculcated with more variety and activity.* He was wont to suggest this influence, particulary in regard to the monied interest and operations of this country. Hence it was, as it is generally supposed, that he negatived, by his casting voice, the bill in the senate for punishing persons, who might be guilty of the dangerous crime of counterfeiting the notes of the national bank, the bank of the United States. But Mr. Adams is known to have even entertained the opinion, that *much* British influence had been used upon our government, in a respectable appointment to that court. He certainly then has gone as far or farther than Mr. Jefferson in this respect. *Nor is he blamed for it.* No doubt he had good reasons for declarations so very frequent and serious. It would have been wrong to suppress or conceal his knowledge. But let not Mr. Jefferson be blamed for saying in a letter to an old acquaintance, that we have an English party here: when Mr. Adams says, they have influenced the important business of diplomatic appointment; and when it is known, that the Lords of the British Privy Council, acting upon the information of their agents here, formally report to their king, that, "*a party in favor of Great Britain is formed in America.*"

It is no matter whether Mr. Jefferson was right or not in saying, that the bank or funding interest are somewhat in the English politics. No man, who knows Mr. Adams intimately, can doubt that he thinks so too, and has often said so. It is certain that the English, Irish, and Scots, own more of the bank of the United States, than the Americans: and yet that bank is *the great monied organ of this country*; the heart in which the vital blood of the body politic is concentered.—The writer of this is no enemy to that bank; he is its sincere friend upon reflection; but yet he thinks, that *every prudent American ought to wish our great monied corporations to be under the controul of an American majority.*

People out of the way of politics, have little notion of the lengths to which persons have gone on the subject of monarchy, in this country. It will not be denied by Mr. Pickering himself, that monarchical doctrines have been avowed by citizens holding great public trusts and employments. He knows it well. It is impossible for Mr. Jefferson, or any other *faithful* public officer or citizen, not to be alarmed at such facts? Is he to be *accused* for such prudent alarms! Have we not seen a *printed* declaration of Mr. Adams, in Fenno's paper of the 3d July, 1798, in which Mr. Adams says, that "*Republican Government may be interpreted to mean any thing?*" Is Mr. Jefferson to be utterly insensible to such wanton declarations, in print, under his very note?—Did he wade through the dangers of the American revolution, to be *afraid* to notice so unwarrantable and monstrous a declaration by a citizen (Mr. Adams) holding the responsible trust of President of this happy and glorious REPUBLIC? But there is another important and memorable declaration of Mr. Adams, made when he was Vice-President, in the very Chamber of the Senate. He there declared in the presence of two of the Senators, from New-England and Virginia, that "*he hoped or expected to see the time, when one of those Senators and his Friend would be convinced, that the People of America could not be happy, without an hereditary Chief Magistrate, and a Senate that should be hereditary, or for life.*" How rank and numerous, then were the weeds of monarchy here when they grew up through the floors of the Senate Chamber! How bold, how insolently bold are those monarchists, when they dare to revile the *faithful* JEFFERSON, for presuming to notice them! Well might mr. Jefferson say to mr. Mazzei, "*Our political situation is considerably changed since you left us.*" But let it not be thought, that this declaration of mr. Adams, is *pretended* and *fictitious*. Mr. Adams will not insinuate its falsity in the smallest degree. He well knows it to be true, in every point of form and substance. If he has been opposed, in his last election, by those who knew these facts, let him not blame them. He is the true and sole author of all their opposition, by his own printed idolatry of the British constitution (not *les formes*, but the *substance*) by his verbal declarations, and by several of his answers to the addresses of 1798. When mr. Jefferson finds mr. Adams to be declaring the British government all perfection, and that the people of this country cannot be happy, without an hereditary chief magistrate; can mr. Jefferson *doubt* that as the friends of these doctrines have given us the *forms* (les Formes), so they wish to impose on us the *substance* of the *British* Government? Let us not blame mr. Jefferson, but rather applaud that sensibility to the life and safety of our constitution, which has thus put him and us on our guard. It is hoped, that he has not overrated his countrymen, when he believes that they will break, with equal spirit and resolution, "*the Lilliputian ties, in which an Eng... Monarchical Arristocratic ... have attempted to bind us.*"

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Look at the late attempt of the Pennsylvania Senator James Ross, Esq. Supported by too many of the Senators of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some more from New-England and other States. In a bill to regulate the election of President and Vice-President, those unguarded and dangerous men attempted, in defiance of the constitution and of common sense, to make the Chief Justice and next Judge of the U. States, Members of a Grand Committee of the Federal *Legislature!* Absurd and unwarrantable attempt of some of the same men, whom Mr. Jefferson contemplated. Well might Mr. Jefferson say in his letter to Mezzei, foreseeing their course, that they would *attempt to wrest from their countrymen that liberty which they had gained with so much toil and peril*: But, says Jefferson (confident in the virtue and spirit of his fellow citizens) *We shall preserve that liberty*; we shall break their *Lilliputian ties.*

Was it not perfectly natural in Mr. Jefferson to suppose, that it would give to Mr. Mezzei (a cul whig) a fever, were he to have mentioned the names of men, "*Solomons in revolutionary Council,*" like Mr. Adams, who were so changed as to suggest to two old soldiers, that this country cannot be happy, without an hereditary Chief magistrate, and a senate that should be hereditary, or for life; who thought, like Mr. Adams, distinguished once for admiring, loving and manifesting wisdom, on the subject of Republican institutions, had in latter times, inconsiderately and rashly declared, that "*Republican government may be interpreted to mean any thing!*"

Let it not be supposed, that this publication proceeds from a French Jacobin; for the writer is free to say, that he considers Buonaparte as a very daring usurper. Let it not be supposed that it proceeds from a passionate and wicked enemy of Great Britain; for he does not think like Mr. Adams, Junior, in his *Publicola*, '*that "universal Corruption has pervaded (in Britain) all ranks of the People*" He does not believe the annihilation of Great Britain is necessary to the happiness of United America, for he wishes to see her exist (in a reformed state, and with a less powerful navy it is true) to balance the other great Powers of Europe, without the trouble to us, of wars for that purpose. He wishes a just and friendly intercourse with all foreign nations, and Union and Friendship among our own citizens and states, from Georgia to Main; from the shores of the Atlantic, to the most interior settlements

GREENE.

LATEST European News.

VIENNA, June 28.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Maringo.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following account of the bloody battle of Maringo, on the 14th of June: On the 24th capt Jakardowsky arrived here, as courier from general Melas, with intelligence that the enemy had likewise crossed the Scrivia, preparing for an attack with all his forces, which induced general Melas to draw up his army behind the Bormida: the divisions of Haddick and Keim, which had arrived at Alessandria on the 11th having joined the other troops on the 12th. Next day, on the 25th, major Lange arrived here with further accounts from general Melas, according to which the whole imperial army crossed the Tenaro on the 13th and encamped before Alessandria, between the Bormida and the Tenaro. On the same day the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the advanced posts near Maringo, who were repulsed by the superiority of the French. Early on the 14th, the imperial army crossed the Bormida, was formed in three lines of battle, a reserve placed in their rear, destined at the same time to cover the right wing of the principal column, which had advanced against Maringo, and to observe the road to Novi, in which district the French general Suchet had arrived. Field marshal count Haddick led the first line of battle followed by lieutenant gen. Keim, and then the division of Morzin grenadiers, and the division of Elsnitz cavalry. While the first line vigorously attacked the enemy near Maringo, the second and third, and field marshal lieutenants Ottedey and Ott, filed off against Targarola and Sale. Under continued furious attacks during the whole day, the fortune of war was now on one side, then on the other; the approach of night only terminating this battle, extremely bloody for both armies. Gen. Melas speaks highly of the generals, staff and other officers, and of the troops, but particularly of the regiments of Hauendorf and Bussy; col. Frimont and major Degenfield, and principally of the excellent effects of the artillery, which was distinguished on every occasion

The loss of the imperial army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounts to 9069 men, of which the wounded are estimated at 5274. We have lost 1493 horses, 683 of whom are wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very considerable. General Desaix remained dead on the field of battle, and several other generals are among the wounded—We made 2600 prisoners. In the night, from the 14th to the 15th, those of the enemy's troops which had arrived later, advanced to the right banks of the Bormida. Gen. Melas had two horses wounded under him, and the imperial army has suffered a considerable loss in staff and o[illegible]

of archduke John's dragoons, was killed; field marshal lieutenants count Haddick and Voyelsang; major generals Latterman, Gettesheim, Bellegarde and la Marseille; colonels Knibel, Kuhn, Vermati, Soudain, Eros, Schnaseck, Bellerédi, Provencheres, and Reisner of the artillery; also, four lieutenant colonels and ten majors, were wounded. Major general Zach, executed the functions of a quarter master general, colonels Schiasinati and Weeber, four lieutenant colonels, major count St. Julian, commanded a battalion of Joseph Colorado's grenadiers, and 60 other officers, were made prisoners by the French.

Both parties having agreed on a period of 48 hours, for burying the dead and exchanging the prisoners, this affording an opportunity for entering into further convention stipulates the drawing up of the whole imperial army along the Po and Mincio.

A private letter, same date.

In the dreadful battle of Maringo, the French, it is said, have lost twice the number of men we did—the grape shot from 100 Austrian twenty-four pounders made terrible havoc among them. The imperial troops fought like lions, but were at length forced to give way to the superior French infantry. Melas would, perhaps, have renewed the combat on the following day, had not the French received considerable reinforcements on the day of the action—The courier who arrived here on the 25th with the account of our losses in Italy, had passports both from general Melas and Berthier,

Copy of a letter from the General in chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister at War.

"*Gunsburg, June 29.*

"The enemy, citizen minister, with the intention of preventing us from penetrating by Rain, assembled their army at Nueburg.

As he was one day's march before us in his retreat, and as we had three defiles to pass, those of Vernity, the Danube, and the Lech, the bridge over which took nearly twelve hours to repair, the general movement was retarded. The corps of general Lecourbe, however, effected a passage on the evening of the 16th, and on the 27th advanced into Bavaria; the division of gen. Gudia marching upon Poetmest, and that of general Montrichard upon Neuoburg

"The latter found at Oberhausen a very considerable corps of the enemy, commanded by Kray in person, with which a very warm action commenced. General Lecourbe came up at the very moment when our troops were forced to yield to thrice their number, and maintained the fight until the arrival of gen Grandjean, who passed the Lech, and advanced with great rapidity to the division of gen. Montrichard, which still kept its ground with distinguished valour

"A battalion of the 14th light, two of the 46th of the line, and two of the 57th, attacked the enemy with an intrepidity which has been seldom equalled. The enemy, notwithstanding his considerable force, was defeated, and effected his retreat during the night towards Ingolstadt on both sides of the Danube, after burning the bridge of Neuburg.

"The Austrian generals observed at Neuburg, as they were retreating, 'That army is invincible. Never did the French fight so well as now.'

"You will also soon receive, citizen minister, interesting details respecting our marches and engagements at Nedersheim and Nordingen, and the attempts made by the enemy to draw us into negociations for an armistice, founded on the pretence of conventions entered into between the armies of Italy, by which means they might have an opportunity of establishing themselves in Bavaria.

"This I have foreseen, and general Decean had already set out by forced marches with his division for Munich, which place he entered yesterday morning.

A true Copy.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

LONDON, July 16.

CONVENTION,

Between His Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans.

Signed at Vienna, June 20, 1800.

His Majesty, the Emperor of the Romans, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having judged that it was conformable to the interest of their crowns and to the good of the common cause, to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy in the present campaign. In consequence of which the Baron De Thugut, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, his Imperal Majesty's Minister of Conferences, and Commissary General and Minister Plenipotentiary in his Provinces of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia, &c.; and the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Peer of Great Britain, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, being furnished on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britanic Majesties, with the powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object; the said Plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the Finances of his Imperial Majesty under the enormous expenses already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, His Britannic Majesty shall advance to his abovementioned Imperial Majesty by way of loan, the sum of 2,000,000l. sterling This sum shall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods preferably in specie: so that the first third of 666,666l. 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July: the second third of the like sum in the first days of September; and the remaining third in the first day of the month of December.

Article II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of two millions advanced, as stipulated in the preceding article, Great Britain consenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above-mentioned: But upon the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British government, an annual rent or annual rents, making altogether the amount of the interests of the two millions advanced, which interest shall be calculated at the same rate as the interests of the loan made on account of the British government in the present year. His imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British government the sum of 20,000l. sterling at two periods, that is to say, 10,000l. every six months, which sum shall be employed in the successive purchase and reduction of the principals of the two millions, according to the method adopted by the British government in its own loans.

Article III. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French Republic during the present campaign, with all possible vigour, and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea, concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea to the support of their operations against the common enemy. His Imperial majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy, in proportion to the losses which they have sustained, in order always, as far as possible, to act against the common enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British government on the opening of the campaign.

Article IV. The Bavarian troops, those of Wirtemberg, and the Swiss regiments in the pay of Great Britain, shall be at the disposition of his Imperial majesty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations against the enemy, in conformity to the conventions and capitulations concluded on this subject by the king of Great-Britain. His Britannic majesty shall take the necessary measures for the further reinforcement of the army of his Imperial majesty in Germany by as great a number as possible of German and Swiss troops.

Article V. Their Imperial and Britannic majesties engage during the whole continuance of the present convention not to make a separate peace with the French Republic without the previous and express consent of each other. They engage likewise not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for a private peace or for a general pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openness, and acting in every respect in perfect concert

Article VI. The duration of the present convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1st of March, 1800, until the end of February, 1801. From the month of December, immediately after the acquittal of the last payment of the stipulated advances the two high contracting parties shall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they think necessary to adopt for the future, according to circumstances, and their mutual convenience.

Article VII. The present convention shall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britannic majesties, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, We the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic majesties, have in their names signed the present convention, and have affixed thereunto the seal of our arms.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of June, in the year 1800.

(L. S.) LE BARON DE THUGET.
(L. S.) MINTO.

LONDON, July 5.

An authentic account published at Petersburg of the Russian force, states it, including 100,000 irregular troops, at 546,000 infantry, and 81,000 cavalry. The Austrian force, according to the statement submitted every three months to the Emperor consisted at the opening of the campaign, of 322,000 Infantry, and 62,000 cavalry.

Almost a perfect toleration is now allowed in France. The parishioners of a district lately petitioned the government for leave to be granted to their former pastor, who had emigrated to England to return to his flock. The application was instantly complied with by the following answer.—"Your pastor has leave to return to his district, provided he consents to submit to the laws of the Republic" This answer was accompanied by the necessary passports.

BOSTON, September 3.

DOMESTIC MEMORANDA

The Dysentery *has been "the fever" of the interior country this year In some parts of New-Hampshire, it has raged with afflicting mortality.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

LITTLE ROBBERS.

Many people distant from Philadelphia, consider the accounts given in some of the papers, of the "IDLE SOCIETY," as a satire upon Messrs. *Dayton* and *Tracy*, and the rest of the *Anglo-federalists* who have made so much money without any *visible profession*. We assure our readers that there is no *joke* in the one any more than in the other. The only difference between them is this—the one set were *great* rogues, and the other *little* rogues, and from that particularity of difference, the public need not be surprised to hear that Messrs. Stephens, Finch, Bearman, and Co. may be employed for a few years at sawing marble, because they dealt only dollars by *tens* or *hundreds*, while the other *gang* who have *traded largely* to St. *Domingo* in the lands of *M'Combs'* tract, on the Ohio, and in the monies of the public treasury and of the poor old soldiers, may be exalted to the places of Governors of the N. Western territory, Senators, and federal judges!

Our correspondents are surprised that we do not publish the particulars of these pretty thieves—we do it to oblige them, but recommend it to our readers, to keep in mind what will be the fate of these *idle and lazy robbers*, in order that they may compare the issue with the fate of those whose example they follow.

The following are the circumstances relating to a gang of petty robbers, of whom we published a few facts last week; since our former publication it appears that some others of the gang have been taken up in New York.

We before mentioned the arrest of Robert Bearnman, Levi Stephens, & Ephram Finch, for altering sundry Bank Bills from small to large amounts. Among the papers found upon Levi Stephens, was the following curious commission now in the hands of the Mayor. It is thought to be the certificate by which the fraternity concerned in this nefarious business, recognize each other. We understand that another of the members was obliged to *loll* upon the High Constable as far as the Mayor's Office; and, it is to be hoped, the whole will soon be discovered and prevented by our salutary laws from ever again "*pursuing the works of idleness.*"

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.
(L. S.)

By his high and mighty Laziness,

EPHRAIM EAGER,

Captain General and Commander in Chief of the *Idle Society* of the United States of America

To Levi Stephens, Gentleman, Greeting,

You being appointed Colonel of the *Idle Society* in the city of New York in the county of York by virtue of the *Power* vested in me I do by these presents, (confiding in your *everlasting Idleness* and *Laziness*) commission you accordingly. You are constantly to refrain from all necessary labor, never to rise before the sun; nor take off your boots when going to bed; never to stand without leaning, nor walk without some person to loll upon; never to run in the most extreme and urgent cases, such as Fire, for a Doctor, nor when powerfully agitated by a dose of jalap, that you be constant in doing nothing, unwearied in drowsiness, and ever pursuing the works of *Idleness*; that you observe such *signs* and *gestures* as shall, from time to time escape from your superior officers.

Given under my hand and seal of the Society, at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of June, third year of the Idle Society.

By his High and Mighty Laziness,
EPHRAIM EAGER.

OLIVER VON, Secretary.

September 6.

ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER.

We find in the *Baltimore American* the following letter. It was written by a gentleman of the first respectability in Connecticut, and who is in nomination for the legislature of that State eminent in the practice of the law;—our readers will do well to compare this letter with other documents which have recently appeared in this and other papers.

"AUGUST 25, 1800

"DEAR SIR,

"I assure you the proselytism to the republican cause is rapid here, and truly astonishing. The late assertion of Mr ADAMS, that "if the 12 regiments had been full, and "Alexander Hamilton at their head, two "years, the United States would have been "forced to raise another army to disband "the standing army;"—The declaration of HAMILTON in Boston, that "if Pinckney "was not elected President, he would lose "his head, or be at the head of a VICTO-"RIOUS and TRIUMPHANT army within "three years;"—and the observation of Tracy to Gen. SKINNER of Litchfield. that "it is liberty enough for the people to chuse "their representatives; that the constituti-"on was not worth a farthing, and that we "must have a permanent and hereditary "Executive and Senate," have greatly aided the progress of republicanism. I returned yesterday from attending Litchfield supreme court, and have had general information of the state of public opinion in every part of Connecticut."

September 8

Extract, dated New-York, Sept. 5th, 1800.

"A curious affair has transpired here. The British packet *Earl of Leicester*, Capt. *Sharp*, has been *seized* in consequence of proof having been exhibited that some persons on board have been guilty of *smuggling*——the article, I believe, was *stockings*. The package was landed in the night, and traced to the Merchant's store in which it was deposited, and taken possession of by an officer of the Custom House.

"The captain has made a great *blustering* about the business, and declares himself entirely ignorant of the affair.—The *Anglo-Federal* Merchants are buzzing about the Coffee-House in clusters—muttering menaces—and talk of the impropriety of seizing a *King's* ship;—that it may interrupt the *good understanding!* which subsists with Great-Britain; and with the business to be submitted to the HIGHER POWERS!—The citizen who has detected this base fraud, declares he knows of no *higher powers* than the Law. The ship has been given up on the British Consul's giving bail for the value of her, to abide the event of the trial."

Republicanism in Rhode-Island.

IN THE ROOM OF *IMLAY* THE DUELLIST
AND
JOHN BROWN,
The Friend to Human Slavery,

Lately Members of Congress, from Rhode-Island; at the election there, in the last week of August the country ticket of firm friends to the constitution, and liberty of the press, but opposers of oppressive, and unnecessary Land taxes, THOMAS TILLINGHAST and JOSEPH STANTON, Jun, were elected Representatives to the seventh Congress.

The Editor of the London Gazetteer, well known by the Editor of the Aurora, to be one of the best informed men in Europe, says—"AN ARMED NEUTRALITY *is forming in Europe.*"

What a figure America will make upon the establishment of an *armed neutrality*, the principle of which was of greater service than an army of 20,000 men in our revolution, which was originally conceived and brought about by Dr. Franklin; but which under *British influence*, we have since abandoned. It would not be at all surprizing, if the neutral powers should take no notice of us, whatever in the establishment of this important and salutary combination; it would be a reproach, to which our counsels deservedly subject us.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fell's Point, to his friend in this city, dated September 2, 1800.

On Saturday I buried a young man, who lived with me between two & three years; on Sunday my wife was safely delivered of a daughter; and I hope and trust will do well; on Monday I buried my eldest daughter, and this day my only son; the woman we had to attend my wife has been sick for ten or twelve days; my next door neighbour's wife, her mother and four children, are down with the fever, and no person to do any thing for them but himself, and he has just got up out of a severe attack of the fever; above half of the people have moved to the country; yesterday and the day before the doctors all left this place, they have been very unsuccessful in this fever; there are one or two French doctors remain, and are said to have been of service to some that our doctors had given over. I never experienced such distress in my life before.

BALTIMORE, September 10.

DEATHS

For the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise——TWENTY.

SAVANNAH, August 29.

We have it from the most undoubted authority that Colonel Hawkins has written from the Creek Nation, on the 14th instant, that, by letters which he had received from St. Mark's, of the 17th July, Bowles had fled towards the point of Florida, and had carried four negroes with him, the property of Mr. Panton.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Printing-Office,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
WITH
AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION
OF THE
PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I undertook in conjunction with Robert Craig and Archibald Campbell, to act as a trustee in the disposal of James Ryan's property, for the benefit of his creditors, and whereas from sundry circumstances it has become very inconvenient for me to act as a trustee in the case aforesaid: Therefore I do hereby relinquish all right to act as a trustee in the said case.

William Paterson.

Manchester, Sept. 8th, 1800.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, September 16, 1800.

Richmond, September 10, 1800.

Mr. PLEASANTS,

In a pamphlet, ſtiled—An Addreſs to the people of the United States, with an epitome and Vindication of the public life and character of Thomas Jefferſon, printed by James Carey, Philadelphia, 1800, page 16, it is ſaid,

"The ſecond charge, "That Mr. Jefferſon was a debtor to Britiſh Merchants, "before the revolutionary war, and purſued "meaſures to defraud his creditors," is re-"futed and diſproved, in a manner highly "honorable to Mr. Jefferſon's reputation, "by a publication of the 5th of April laſt, "*made in Philadelphia, by a gentleman who* "*took particular pains to inveſtigate the ſub-*"*ject*; and is as followeth:—Account of "Mr. Jefferſon's Britiſh debts" &c.

The author of the foregoing pamphlet is entitled to much credit for the juſtice he has done to the character of Mr Jefferſon, baſely columniated; but it would certainly have been nothing more than juſtice to have acknowledged, that the refutation of the ſlander reſpecting Mr. Jefferſon's Britiſh debts originated with the *Editor of the Examiner*, a paper publiſhed in this place on the 7th of March laſt. As this fact is within my own knowledge, I have deemed it juſt that it ſhould be made known, and it would be but fair that the printers in the United States ſhould give it notoriety, as it is proper that every editor ſhould have credit for his induſtry.

With reſpect, I am, Sir, your friend,
S. C.

On Friday were executed in this city, purſuant to ſentence, five of the Negroes concerned in the late atrocious conſpiracy and inſurrection; and yeſterday five others concerned in the ſame buſineſs. Several others are under ſentence for Thurſday next. 'Tis moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, that theſe examples may deter all future attempts of this diabolical nature.

A moſt horrid Murder.

Miſs *ELIZA GARTHRIGHT*, of Henrico county, a young lady of reſpectable family and fortune, not more than eighteen years of age, was on Friday evening, the 12th inſt. murdered, & thrown under Bottoms' Bridge.—Her body was found on Sunday the 14th, mangled in a moſt ſhocking manner. The particulars, as far as we have learned, are as follows:—Miſs Garthright had been at her ſiſter's, the wife of Mr John Carter, who lives at Frayſer's old tavern, making two new dreſſes, and ſet out from Mr Carter's about ſun-ſet, to go to her aunt's, Mrs. Whitlock, which was not more than a mile diſtant, and almoſt in ſight; ſhe took with her the two dreſſes, but when the body was found the clothing was gone. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was murdered and robbed by a black man, who was met by a gentleman very near the place, with a bundle at his back, not more than half an hour after this unfortunate young woman left her ſiſter's. We hope that the perpetrator of the horrid crime will be bro't to juſtice, as every exertion is making in order to a diſcovery; and we truſt that the dreadful ſcene that was on Sunday, the 14th inſt. preſented at Bottoms' Bridge will be a caution to ladies not to venture abroad alone.

NAPPER TANDY.

In the trial of the celebrated James Napper Tandy, Eſq. in Dublin, in May laſt, his Counſel, Mr. Curran, ſtated as follows:—Mr. Tandy was arreſted on the 24th Nov. 1798, and kept cloſe until 1ſt Dec. in virtue of an order from the Senate of Hamburgh. This order was obtained by Sir James Crawfurd, the Britiſh reſident, who had been directed by Lord Grenville to demand, as the alternative of war, his delivery. It ſeemed as if Mr. Tandy, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, was a man of too much conſequence to the moral and military ſyſtem of his majeſty's miniſters, and the powers of Europe, to be allowed common indulgencies. It ſeemed as if the wiſdom of the whole continent of Europe, the profound diplomacy of Germany, were put in requiſition againſt this venerable man; even the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, his majeſty's glorious ally, againſt whom it would be an miſpriſion of treaſon to ſpeak diſreſpectfully, did not diſdain to interfere; this conſtellation of the North (compared with whom the *Urſa Major* was but a glow worm) above all *virtue* ſtood forth to combat and enchain this formidable old man. In ſhort, belligerent and civilized Europe leagued together to render the *tender mercy* of his majeſty's miniſters inoperative in his behalf, or rather to defraud the *gibbet* of his body and the *loyal ravens* of his country, the feaſt of picking his bones. In purſuance of ſuch a mighty confederacy of the European powers, an order was iſſued from his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, and the miſerable inhabitants of Hamburgh were obliged, in compliance with ſuch a combination of kingly influence, to trample the laws of common juſtice and humanity, and to give up Mr. Tandy to thoſe preeminent perſons that demanded him at a price. He was thrown into priſon, and as if the evils which were accumulated upon his aged body, did not ſufficiently manifeſt the reverence and humanity which is due to age, as if religion and magnanimity for which this glorious war was undertaken, could not be exemplified and pourtrayed by acts and deeds worthy of the Inquiſition—he was loaded with chains—a wainſcot or a boarded floor would have been indulgencies unworthy of the combined powers of Europe when oppoſed to ſo formidable a rival, as this grey-headed man, whoſe hoary locks vibrate not with the tremulation of fear or the reproaches of conſcience, but the ſenſible evidence of a life verging upon eternity: this formidable ſage was thrown into a vault or dungeon—two ſoldiers, poor wretches, whoſe poverty or ignorance, perhaps whoſe crimes had dreſſed them up in the livery of murder, and given with their hands the protection of entombed virtue, two of theſe were ſtationed in his cell with their naked ſwords, and as if the venerable age of the ſufferer was likely to ſoften the hearts of theſe, two others were ſtationed outſide his door, as checks upon the humanity of their fellow-ſlaves, and the formidable power of this man of fourſcore. Out of motives of mere humanity, no doubt, no perſon but theſe myrmidons of tyranny, were ſuffered to ſee him, the applications for that purpoſe always proved in vain; by an ingenuity which heretofore was conſidered as peculiar to the vaults of the Inquiſition, the Baſtile, or the Caſtle of Magdeburg, thoſe chains which however intended, carried back to thoſe who impoſed them all the honour which they were meant to confer, were faſtened from the right arm to the left leg, no doubt to ſave him the mortification of writing; but the ingenuity was not even limited here, for they were ſo ſhort as to bend a body already bowed by age; and his limbs were in conſequence ſeverely and bloodily laſcerated by his fetters; his dungeon, which would ſeem by its ſize to have been intended for a grave, meaſured 8 feet by 9; the walls were moiſt, green, and foggy; and as to repoſe, nature exhauſted, was deemed ſufficient to ſupply the abſence of a bed—none was provided, not even a ſolitary ſtraw—nothing but the bare moiſt ſtones to reſt his wearied carcaſe, mangled and galled by ruſty chains. His food, for who would ſuppoſe in ſuch a ſtate that delicacies would be provided, was not ſerved to him in that ſtyle of pomp, that ſervice of gold and precious ſaucers, which obliterate in the remembrance of emperors and kings the ſympathy of humanity—no plate, not even the ſolitary humility of earthen or wooden ware, accompanied his meals—no knife, no fork, entered his dungeon—his meat was cut and thrown to him on the ſolid floor, as if it were a dog; nay, ten times more humanity would have been ſhewn to any beaſt! Is this the *order* which the combined powers wiſh to promote? Is this, O God of Mercies, is this thy religion?

Mr. Tandy was attended in court by his ſon, James Tandy, Eſq. Thomas Tandy, Eſq. and John Tandy, ſenior and junior, of the county of Meath, and ſeveral other of his relatives, men of the moſt diſtinguiſhed virtues, and all men of property. Mr. Tandy was acquitted on this trial, but remanded for a further trial at Donnegal aſſizes, for accepting a commiſſion of general of brigade in the French ſervice.

KOTZEBUE.

Extract from a private letter, dated Weimer, June 13.

"But terrible is the fate which has befallen poor Kotzebue. To enable him to viſit his ſons, who are placed in the Military Academy at Peterſburg, as well as his eſtate at Friedenthal, ſituated within a few miles of Reval, in Livonia, the Emperor Paul himſelf, under his majeſty's ſignature, granted him a paſſport, aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that he would have permiſſion to return to Saxony about Auguſt. Kotzebue, highly rejoiced at this gracious communication, and not entertaining the leaſt ſuſpicion, made all poſſible expedition to depart from Weimar, with his wife and three children, having previouſly purchaſed a beautiful farm near Jena. The happy family arrived at Berlin, where Baron Von Kludder, the Ruſſian envoy to the Pruſſian Court, gave Kotzebue another paſſport for Livonia. Yet no ſooner had they reached Potengen, which is a frontier town between Pruſſia and Courland, than Kotzebue was torn from his agonized family by four Coſſacks, that had waited for him at that place, and who placed him entirely unaccommodated in a wretched vehicle called a Kibitka, purſuing the road to Peterſburg. Though perfectly acquainted with the various incidents of his life, we are at a loſs to account for this proceeding. During his ſtay here he behaved with the greateſt propriety, and was ſincerely eſteemed. His Imperial Majeſty ſeems to be incenſed againſt all men of letters, without exception, which is attributed to the famous publications of the *Memoirs ſecrets Sur la Ruſſie*, written by Maſon, who under La Harpe, inſtructed the Imperial Princes, at Gattchina, and who now reſides in Paris. At the laſt Eaſter fair of Leipzig, the ſale of this book was prohibited by the Elector of Saxony, under a penalty of 100 Rix dollars. It is well known alſo, that the Emperor of Ruſſia has iſſued an *Ukaſe*, forbidding the importation of *any* printed book or paper, not excepting even maps or new pieces of muſic, that have a ſingle letter of the alphabet upon them."

An election Committee in the city of Philadelphia has made the following eloquent and pathetic addreſs to the people of that State. It is ſeriouſly recommended to every man in the Union.

"*Fellow Citizens!* this is an important criſis in the affairs of our country—The preſent moment is big with your fate, and on its ſucceſsful employment depends every thing dear to man—Survey the precipice to which you are brought—it preſents an awful and an alarming view—a government, framed to preſerve your freedom, and promote your happineſs, has been proſtituted to the purpoſes of wretchedneſs and oppreſſion—In this boaſted land of liberty, we behold citizens immured in priſons, and like ſlaves, permitted only to breath through the lattice, for exerciſing the faculties of their minds, and queſtioning the meaſures of a public ſervant! We have ſeen, citizens, fathers of families, treated like ruffians by the military, under federal authority: the laws trampled upon by pretended ſupporters; outrages committed without redreſs; a portion of the community denounced, and in perſonal danger; and even a repreſentative of the people publicly outraged, for daring to exerciſe his conſtitutional priviiege—we have ſeen a judge diſplay the malevolence of an inquiſitor, enter the liſts againſt a priſoner, with the moſt ſhameleſs and unprecedented effrontery prejudge caſes, indecently diſpenſe with the common courteſies of life; abuſe the privileges of citizens, and abſent himſelf from his duty for electioneering purpoſes, when his preſence was indiſpenſible to the furtherance of the proceedings of the Courts: we have ſeen the people of Pennſylvania rob'd of an eſſential right, the right to a voice in the choice of electors, and the ſtate thereby deprived of its vote, and its importance in the Union, by the intrigues and cabals of Federaliſts. We have ſeen the people of another State filched of the ſame right, and this right uſurped by a Legiſlature, to enſure an election of a Preſident who is obnoxious to the people: We have ſeen an army of mercenaries fattening upon the labor of the community, without any other apparent object for their hire, than a depreſſion of a part of the Commonwealth: We have ſeen enormous loans made at an exorbitant intereſt, while the nation was at peace: Oppreſſive taxes and impoſts impoſed to ſupport meaſures of extravagance; public men ſubſiſting and fattening upon the plunder of the public treaſury; and the treaſure of the nation employed by ſpeculators in office, whilſt the people are groaning beneath the weight of impoſitions: We have beheld the moſt daring attempts to plunge us into war for party purpoſes, and to give to the ambitous and avaricious, opportunities of domination & plunder: We have ſeen the principles of monarchy openly avowed & defended, by the friends of the adminiſtration; republican government, and the ſovereignty of the people derided, and liberty and equality held up to ſcorn, as contemptible and childiſh baubles—& to cap the Climax of oppreſſion, we have beheld an attempt made to ſupercede the Conſtitution of the United States, by a law of the Legiſlature, by which the moſt eſtimable right of the people was to be transferred to the Chief Juſtice of executive creation, and a ſecret committee organized by intrigue, and acting without reſponſibility—all theſe things, nay more have we beheld, fellow citizens—ſhould we not then be wanting to ourſelves, wanting to you, did we neglect to warn you of the preſent moment, as a criſis which has involved in it your future deſtinies? To your poſts then on the day of election—encounter your enemy with conſtitutional weapons—let no punctilio or private avocation detach you from the ſcene—unite in a common cauſe act as becomes freemen—and liberty and happineſs will be your reward."

We could wiſh, before our Negociators return with the Olive Branch from Paris, that they would croſs the Channel and have a *talk* with the Britiſh Miniſter about the depredations that are committed on our commerce in every quarter by his men of war. Nor ſhould they forget to expoſtulate with the great War Miniſter on the *inſolence* of his proceedings againſt our native citizens, who are daily impreſſed into the tyrannical ſervice of George his maſter. Very poſſibly remonſtrances in the *old ſpirit* of independent Americans may have a very good effect on our quondam tyrants, now eſpecially, that the victorious Republicans of France threaten them with death and deſtruction.

(American Citizen.)

However ingenuity may vary the appearance of the queſtion, the political diſpute of mankind at preſent is, between monarchy and republicaniſm, between craft and honeſty. The Idea that government muſt be ſupported by force and trick is ſanctioned by deſpots and monarchiſts, the counter idea, that mankind are capable of reaſoning, and of being governed by reaſon is the opinion of republicans. The one ſinks the many to a level with the brutes to raiſe the few to the rank of Gods; the other ſupports the natural dignity of man, equality of rights, and reciprocity of good offices; to effect which an expanſion of the powers of the mind, an inculcation of virtue and honeſty is indiſpenſably neceſſary. In this view of the buſineſs, no man after inquiry can be a neuter. Every ſon and daughter of Adam is intereſted in this diſpute which is ſimply this, whether force and fraud ſhall continue & predominate over man, or whether juſtice and public virtue ſhall take the lead, and honeſty be cheriſhed among men.

It is this diſpute that combined the deſpots of Europe againſt France, and deluged nearly half the world in human gore; and it was not France, but republicaniſm univerſally the monarchs meant to eradicate from the earth. May deſpots fail and trickiſhneſs be detected, while honeſty and republicaniſm expand from pole to pole.

(Ver. Gaz.)

Mr. Gideon Granger of Connecticut, is ſaid to report, that in a late converſation with Mr Adams that gentleman declared, that if his countrymen honored him with a re-election he ſhould ſerve them with pleaſure, but he would rather that Mr. Jefferſon would obtain the election than either Pinckney or Pickering; for he really believed there was a party in the United States who would wiſh to ſubject this country to Britiſh cuſtoms, and eſtabliſhments ſimilar to England, to whoſe wiles he was well aſſured Mr. Jefferſon would never become the dupe.

ib.

In order to deter the vile Jacobins in this country from eternally preaching up the utility, and even abſolute neceſſity of a war with Great-Britain—Pleaſe to publiſh the following, that they may know what they are to expect from the *tender mercies* of this power in a ſtate of open warfare.

From HALL's Salem Gazette of 1783.

"To all Printers of Public Newſpapers."

TELL it to the whole WORLD, and let it be publiſhed in every Newſpaper throughout America, Europe, Aſia and Africa, to the everlaſting diſgrace and infamy of the Britiſh King's commanders at New-York.

That during the late War, it is ſaid, 11,644 AMERICAN *Priſoners*, have ſuffered death by their inhuman, cruel, ſavage and barbarous uſage on board the filthy and malignant *Britiſh Priſon Ship* called the *Jerſey*, lying at New-York——Britons, tremble, leſt the vengeance of Heaven fall on your Iſle for the blood of theſe unfortunate victims.

Peterſburg x, 1800.

SIR,

IT ſeems as if the omnipotent to prevent our deſign, poured down his vengeance upon us:—This ſhall not prevent the cauſe of liberty, for thoſe we eſpouſed, being carried into effect; we ſhall appoint another time, of which you ſhall have the earlieſt information; keep up their ſpirits and procure the neceſſary implements—Conſult R. and B. reſt with aſſurance of my ſteady preſeverance, and ſtability.

Health and reſpect for the poor devils.

X.

Mr. CHARLES PURCELL, *Richmond.*

WHEREAS ſome malicious perſon, wrote and directed the above letter to me, which letter after having been kept by the writer, until it was worn in the pocket, and then broken open and dropt in the Capitol, was found, and delivered to me by a gentleman; this is therefore to offer a reward of *TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS*, to any perſon, who will detect the author of the ſaid infamous letter calculated to injure my reputation as a citizen, and to leſſen the confidence of my neighbours in me.

CHARLES PURCELL.

Richmond, September 6, 1800.

Republican Preſs.

WILLIAM DUANE, editor of the Philadelphia Aurora, being, encouraged by many citizens to eſtabliſh a Preſs in the City of Waſhington—thinks it proper to adverti ſe the citizens of the ſurrounding States, that ſhould encouragement adequate to the bare ſupport of the undertaking, be afforded, he will eſtabliſh a Preſs, under the ſuperintendance of his Son, during the receſs of congreſs; and will himſelf attend during the ſitting of the legiſlature. Particulars of the plan propoſed for the paper will be adverti ſed in due time.

Republican printers in the neighbouring ſtates will pleaſe to give this notification a few inſertions.

To be ſold, for ready money,

On Thurſday the 9th day of October next,

PART OF A

Tract of Land,

Lying in Louiſa County, known by the name of BOSWELL'S ORDINARY to include the improvements and to contain two hundred and ninety three acres; deſignated by bounds to be made known at the day of ſale; according to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. John Boſwell, deceaſed.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON, Ex'or
of THOMAS JOHNSON MINOR,
the only Executer of
Col. JOHN BOSWELL dec.

FOR SALE,

(On 12 month's credit,)—THE

COAL PITS,

On the Buckingham road, known by the name of *Wooldridge's.*

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE,
At the ſaid Pits

Sept. 12, 1800. (2)

HAMDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE

THE *Subſcribers, Truſtees, take the liberty of giving it as their opinion to ſuch Parents and Guardians as are intereſted, that the Students who have lately left College under the impreſſion that they were in danger from an infectious dyſentery, may ſafely return to their ſtudies.—Mr. Alexander, the only perſon ſick belonging to College, appears to be recovering, he lives in a houſe entirely ſeperate from the College.*

Samuel W. Venable,
Richard N. Venable.

Prince Edward, Sept 13, 1800.

The following Letter was addreſſed by the General Committee of Richmond, to the correſponding Committees of each county in this Commonwealth.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9th, 1800.

SIR,

WE have taken the liberty to adviſe you, to have the tickets for electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States written; and have thought proper to recommend to you the following form. We think it adviſable that the committees in the different counties ſhould procure to be written, a ſufficient number of Tickets to be diſtributed among the Freholders. In the formation of this Ticket particular attention ſhould be paid, in diſcriminating between the Republican candidate William H. Cabell, and the Federal Candidate William Cabell.

We are happy to inform you, that we have received poſitive aſſurances from Colonel Ellzey, that he will with pleaſure ſerve as an Elector, if he ſhould be honored by the ſuffrages of a majority of his fellow citizens.

We are Sir,
Very reſpectfully,
Your fellow citizens.

Philip N. Nicholas, *Chairman*
Meriwether Jones,
Sam. Pleaſants, jun.
Joſeph Selden,
Gervas Storrs,
} *Committee*

John H. Fouſhee, Secretary.

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following perſons are ſelected by the Voter, whoſe name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newſum, of Princeſs Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, ſen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell of Amherſt.
James Madiſon, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Glouceſter.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harriſon, of Prince George.
General Joſeph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read, ſen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preſton, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Auguſta.

THE Subſcriber having come into poſſeſſion of the Shop lately occupied by THOMAS REYNOLDS, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine Bridge, adjoining the main poſt-road, takes this method of acquainting the public, that he carries on the BLACKSMITH and SCREW-CUTTING BUSINESS, and will be thankful for any Orders in his line, particularly for any kind of Mill-Irons; Alſo, Screws for Paper, Slitting and Pulling-Mills;—Screws for packing flour, raiſing mill-ſtones, timber w heels and tobacconiſts;—Likewiſe, Branding-Irons, and all the inferior kinds of Smith-work.

Orders by poſt will be particularly attended to, and faithfully executed, by

CHARLES TATEM.

Wilmington, Del. July 22, 1800

N. B. We the Subſcribers do certify, that the above named Charles Tatem, has for a conſiderable time paſt been employed by us, and his attention and workmanſhip has given general ſatisfaction.

Samuel Canby, William Poole,
Tatnal & Lea, Iſaac Jones.

---

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May laſt, a tall, ſtraight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, ſpeaks very faſt when a little agitated, and has ſuſtained a ſmall injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a huſband in George a mulatto man ſervant belonging to John Mayo, Eſq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his maſter about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is ſuſpected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro woman to me, or ſecure her in ſome jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward!

John Williamſon.

Richmond, Auguſt 23 1800.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the 1ſt day of October next, on the premiſes, at three months credit, for approved notes,

Two unimproved LOTS,

In the city of Richmond, viz.

LOT No. 485, commencing at the foot of the James river canal bridge, and with Samuel Parſons' incloſed lot, No 46, which lies oppoſite to ſaid Parſons' dwelling houſe.——And No. 429, lying on the ſame ſtreet, adjoining the capital ſquare on the ſouth ſide, and the croſs ſtreet that paſſes between ſaid lot and the lot that Mr. Strau[illegible] lives on another ſide, and lot No. 415 on the other ſide.

Sept. 11, 180[illegible]

To William Meredith, Benjamin Childres, Joseph Ewing, Bejamin Talliaferro, and Richard Talliaferro.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice, that on the twenty second day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Spencer in Amherst County, state of Virginia, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock of the same day, I shall take the deposition of the said William Spencer and others; and on the 19th day of November following, at the Tavern of Paul Thilman, at Hanover Courthouse, I shall take the deposition of Mr. Nathaniel Thompson and others, material witnesses for the plaintiffs, in a suit now depending in the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, wherein Dennis Fitzhugh & William Fitzhugh, by me their next friend are plaintiffs, and your selves defendants.

I am yours, &c.
Lucy Fitzhugh.

October 21st, 1800.
(w 4 ')

At a court held for Goochland county, on July the 21st, 1800.

... Bass and Nancy his wife, and ... Ambrose Knight and Arpasia his wife, which said Nancy and Arpasia are daughters and co-heirs of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, plts.

AGAINST

Mary Vaughan, widow and relict of Matthew Vaughan, deceased, James Vaughan, Hudson Vaughan, Jack Vaughan and Washington Vaughan, John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, Daniel Thomas and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Sellers, Philip Rice and Patsy his wife, and Matilda Vaughan, which said Jack, Matilda and Washington, are infants, and together with the said James, Hudson, Clarissa, Mary, Elizabeth and Patsy, children and co-heirs of the said Matthew Vaughan, dec. defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The decree made in this cause on the 2nd day of May last is set aside, and James Vaughan is appointed guardian to the infant defendants Jack, Matilda and Washington Vaughan, to defend them in this suit, and all the defendants except Mary Vaughan and John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, file their answers to the plaintiffs' bill, to which the plaintiffs reply generally, and commissions to take depositions are awarded the plaintiffs; and those defendants who have answered; and the said defendants John H. Purrington and Clarissa his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy, Test,
W. MILLER, c. c.

RACES.

ON Thursday the 25th of September, will be run over the Fairfield Course, a MATCH of TWO MILE HEATS, between Mr. Goode's horse Dodge, with 130 lbs. and Mr Thweat's mare Celia, with 100 lbs. for 750 dollars.

The succeeding day will be run for an elegant SADDLE and BRIDLE, free for any nag, except such as have won a purse, carrying a feather; entrance one dollar.

Miles Selden, jr.

August 18th, 1800 (wtr)

Sports of the Turf

ON Tuesday the 14th of October next, will be run over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, the fall three year old Sweepstake of two mile heats, carrying 90 lbs. each—Fourteen colts entered.

THE DAY FOLLOWING,

THE RICHMOND JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of 400 dollars cash.

ON THE THIRD DAY,

The purse of the Proprietor of the course, of 200 dollars, cash, three mile heats,

THE FOURTH DAY,

A single two mile Sweepstake, for 3 and 4 years old—entrance 50 dollars, to remain open till the evening preceding the first day's Sweepstake.

J. STEWART, Secretary (wtr)

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

I WISH TO HIRE,
Twenty Labouring Men,

By the month, for one or two months—I will give twelve dollars per month, and pay the cash as soon as earned.

JOHN P. SHIELDS.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1800. 2w

FOR SALE,
A tract of Land,

CONTAINING upwards of 1000 acres, lying on the South side of the Sugar Loaf Mountain, and head of the Dutch Creek, in Amherst county; a large proportion of which is thought to be as rich tobacco land as any in the mountains of Amherst. It is also particularly productive in wheat, which no weevil have ever been observed to injure on this mountain.—There are several plantations on the tract, the principal of which is in fine order for cropping with fresh cleared land sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage. There is a tenantable Dwelling House for a small family, and other buildings for planting, &c. also orchards of apples and peaches. The land is well timbered and watered, and lies within about 12 miles of two tobacco inspections, viz: Warminster and New Market, on James river. The tract is already divided into lots to suit purchasers, and wheat will be sowed this season. The terms will be moderate, and will be made known, and the land shewn on application to the subscriber on the premises.

RICHARD C. POLLARD.

August 2, 1800. eo3

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity they propose to open

A SCHOOL,

In this CITY, on the 1st Monday in october next.

They will be prepared to teach the GREEK, LATIN, and FRENCH languages—As also, READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC—With some of the most useful branches of MATHEMATICS.

The price of tuition will be such as is usual in town; and the subscribers are impressed with a sense of the obligation that will be upon them to discharge with fidelity the duties of their office.

JOHN D. BLAIR.
JOHN DUNN.

P. S. The school will be kept in my school-house on the hill, where the children will have the advantage of a good spring at hand, as likewise of retirement from the noise, and safety from the dangers of the street.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

Richmond, July 25 180

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-third day of August, (*L. S.*) one thousand eight hundred and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg, Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For sale at Nine-pence each, composed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin		Nonpareil	
Spitsenburg		Whitlock's	Cheese Apple
Roll's Jennett		Lewis's	do. do.
Limbertwigs		House	do.
Prior's Reds		Bell	do.
Gloucester White Apple		Green	do.
Robinson	do. do.	Herdon	do.
Mylum's Pairmain		Beck's Russitan	
Greenings		Medlar	do.
Hugh's Crabs		Longstem	
Lewis's	ditto	May apple	These apples ripen early
Waugh's	ditto	June	do.
Hereford Redstreaks		Jack	do.
Ladies Favorite		Queen	do
		Spice	do.

The most pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post or otherwise, to said Strachan, addressed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nursery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms, (tf N.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May last, from the estate of Francis Pierce dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not so black as some negroes, and has been branded on his cheek which may be seen as a scar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any person almost, but when closely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the said negro went from Richmond with some captain of a vessel for Norfolk, and passed by the name of Christopher Sheppard. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me in the city of Richmond, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the state or employing him at their peril.

George Williamson,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.

July 10th, 1800. (w tf)

In Goochland County Court, July 21st, 1800.

William Woodson, plt.
AGAINST
Daniel Guerrant and John Laprade executors of William Webber, dec. and Philip Webber, defts. } INJUNCTION

THE defendent Philip Webber not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
WM. MILLER, c. c.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Staples, Tompkins & Webster,
WILL dissolve on the first day of October next, by mutual consent; all those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the said firm, to bring them in for adjustment before that time, after which the books and papers will remain in the hands of John Staples in Warren, who will transact any business that may remain unsettled.

Staples, Tompkins & Webster.

Sept. 1st, 1800 2w

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for the term of nine years, from the first of June last, on the MILL known by the name of Davis's Mill situate about a mile from Richmond, with thirty five acres of Land, some part of it excellent meadow, and nearly all of it may be made so with a little expense.——For terms &c. please to apply at the China and Glass Store opposite the Post-Office.

Richmond, Sept 4th. 1800 (f)

TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years, the following
Tenements,

Situated at Aylett's Warehouse, on Mattapony river, to wit:

A two story House, (which has lately had an addition of twenty four feet added to it) at present in the occupancy of William Powell & Co. as a Tavern; containing eight rooms, seven of which have fire places, and the house is as well calculated for the use to which it is applied, as any country tavern in the state; being neatly finished off with convenient offices, stables, garden, lots, &c.——A Dwelling House with two convenient rooms (and a portico) below, and one room above, with necessary offices, such as a kitchen, dairy, meathouse, &c.—Also, a Lot of 10 or 15 acres annexed to this tenement—Two Store houses, with an accounting and two lumber rooms in each. At a convenient distance from the store houses are two large and commodious Granaries, placed on the bank of the river, which is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of burden to load under their spouts.——Immediate possession may be had in one of the store houses and granaries, and in the other tenements on the 1st of January. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

P. Aylett.

King Wm. Aug. 17, 1800. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER,
ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county, (one of 320, and the other of 280 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (t f.)

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (t x's)
BARTLETT STILL.

Blank Writs, Executions
Subpœnas, &c.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

As I intend to leave this State some time next Fall,
I NOW OFFER THE VALUABLE FARM,
WINDSOR,
FOR SALE;

LYING on James River, about four miles from Richmond, containing 800 acres; it is well timbered with pine, oak, and hickory, about 200 acres of it is fine meadow land, as most any in the state, capable of producing upwards of 100 ton of hay annually for market, exclusive of a great sufficiency to support a large stock; about 30 acres is now in fine timothy. On this Farm is a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms and a commodious passage, 40 by 18; Kitchen, smoke-house and other houses necessary for a family. There is also on it, a very fine barn 40 feet square, the lower story underpinned with stone upwards of 18 feet high, which will contain upwards of 30 head of cattle, with great convenience; near this barn, is a framed house 24 feet square, with two sheds: there are three valuable apple orchards, a peach orchard, with a variety of other fruits equal to any in America.—The above Farm may be sold in the whole or divided in two of 400 acres each.—One third of the purchase money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaser shall have three years credit, on paying interest of 5 per cent.—As I presume no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, I have not been so particular in my description, as this valuable spot admits of; and if it is not sold before the 1st Sept. next at private sale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to suit the purchasers, so as each lot to have a sufficient quantity of timber to support it. On the same day, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, all the stock, of horses, cattle sheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of houshould furniture, and a coachee almost new. The above articles to be sold for cash only. Those who have claims against me, are desired to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I shall put every account, bond, &c. in attorney's hand if not paid

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,
That the property of the subscriber, advertised to be sold on the 1st day of next month, is postponed to the THIRTIETH, *at which time it will then be exposed to public sale for Cash.*

Daniel L. Hylton.

August 20th, 1800.

IF Mrs. NANCY COBETT, formerly of Boston, but who resided some time in Charleston, South Carolina, and with her husband, mr. JAMES COBETT, was said to have removed to this city, will apply to the Printer of this paper, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Richmond, August 25, 1800.

The subscriber wishes to sell his
HOUSE & LOTS,
IN THIS CITY.
—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, exteading from James River, at Westham, to the Three North'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 6 hundred are cleared and well inclosed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and small grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by sufficient ditches. The improvements consist of a genteel two story dwelling house with three rooms, two passages, and convenient closets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, closets and passage above—a kitchen, weaving and spinning house, smoke house, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houses, and six hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any farther description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable that any person inclined to purchase would wish to view the land. One half the purchase money will be expected on delivering possession, and bonds with sufficient security for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

Just Received,
And for sale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 24.

To be Sold,
A well Finished Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main Street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houses belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq. deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (t f)

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of
CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, August 15, 1800. (tf)

At City-Point for Glasgow,
The British Armed Ship,

MARY,
Captain Kelso;

Will receive 50 Hhds tobacco on freight, if application is made immediately.—The Mary has good accommodation for passengers and will be ready to sail by the 10th September Apply to Robertson & Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Petersburg; or, to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, August 14th, 1800.

Monday, August 11, Amelia county.
The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf,]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
ARE JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,
[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]
THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

Bail & Delivery Bonds
For sale at this Printing-Office.

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